Amusemente and Alcetings.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-Lecture. The Ray CHURCH OF DISCIPLES.-Lecture. Mrs. Dr. Studley. COOPER UNION, No. 18.-Lecture. W. H. Goodyear. COOPER INSTITUTE.-Lecture. Albert Brisbane. Pr. Paul's M. E. Churcu.—Annual meeting Women's Poreign Missionary Society. UNITY CHAPEL.-Lecture. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

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Linginess Notices

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New-Work Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Peace has been agreed to between Sir Garnet Wolse ley and the King of Ashautee. The first installment of the peace indemnity has been paid. Three of the Kings terbutary to King Koff ie have given in their submission to the Brilish. —— The deputies of the Right in the French Assembly have resolved to demand immediate consideration of charges against M. Gambetta. licre was a destructive freshet in Nova Scotta. The village of Sherbrooke is imbedded in ice, and is likely to be entirely destroyed, Charles Orton has signed a statement that he is the brother of the Tichborne Claimant, and his silence was purchased for five pounds a

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Conkling made remarks end his funeral; the resolution was adopted; a legate occurred on the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the District Investigating Committee; at permitation of the morning hour it went over; the dil for the equalization of the currency was then taken up, and Mr. Ferry of Michigan addressed the Senate in lavor of free banking and inflation. In the House, a fiscussion took pince between Messrs. Dawes and E. H. Roberts regarding certain statements made by the latter gentleman in relation to increased taxation; the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill; Mr. Beek asserted that his statement in regard to estimates and appropriations was correct, notwithstanding Mr Garfield's statement to the contrary; a long debate en-sued, in which the subject of the Sanborn contracts was brought up, Mr. Builer denying that he was Sanborn's The District Investigating Committee continued their [work; the memorialists presented their charges and specifications against the Government. Mr. Jayne made a further statement before the Ways and Means Committee regarding the moiety laws.

The New Hampshire Democrats claim to have carried the election in that State. - The Temperance cruanders at Davion were grossly insulted. === Another quick transit scheme has been introduced at Albany, providing for an elevated railway over the line of the Pourth-ave. road in this city, from Park-row to Fortysecond-st. - Senator Ganson's Railroad Classification bill was opposed at Albany by Wm. M. Evarts and Simon Stern. —— Mr. Baxter pressed his claim before the Assembly Canal Committee to the reward offered by the State for the best method of steam canal pavi-

The Hon. J. M. Francis described "Greece as It Is" to the American Geographical Society. - A Roman Catholic temperance mass meeting was held in Brooklyn and a saloon was visited by a praying band. - A bear" movement in Eric was developed. ==== Defeetive terminal facilities was the main theme at the meeting of the Cheap Transportation Association. A delegation of butchers protested against the estab-lishment of a central abattoir. —— Kate Stoddard claimed that Charles Goodrich killed himself. —— The nce was closed in the King murder trial, Dr. Gray claiming that the prisoner was sane when he sho O'Neill. - The examination in regard to the alleged ction irregularities was continued. Gold, 1112, 1111, 1114 Thermometer, 230, 310, 300.

It is a comfort to learn that in the opinion of Mr. Special Agent Jayne, frauds against the Government are lessening, and there is an improvement in political and social morals. The community will trust that Mr. Jayne's opinion may be found correct. and that he himself may be made an official monument of the improvement-a sort of torso, so to speak.

The new Board of Directors of the Cheap Transportation Association began business day with signs of practical attention to the matters in hand. What is first wanted is exact statement of complaint from shippers and forwarders. Intelligent means of redress can only be applied where the real seat of difficulty is found. The Board received and read various letters which give facts and figures concerning delays and charges which are calculated to direct additional public attention to this highly important question.

We are informed, by a telegram from Paris, as the change from last year is not large

Assembly have resolved to demand the immediate consideration of a charge against M. Gambetta of sacrificing the national defense to political designs. There is an irony in this resolution peculiar to the members of the Right, whose whole legislative career shows the subordination of every interest of the State to their party purposes. The course which they have chosen in this particular matter is a glaring example of the manner in which they sometimes attempt to rid themselves of a political opponent by a disregard of rights which it should be their chief object to ap-

One of the cunning tricks by which the Washington Ring manage to cover up their maladministration of District affairs is exposed in our dispatches to-day. The school teachers of the District have not been paid for six months; the Ring pretend that the School Fund is overdrawn; but it is shown that over \$200,000 which should have been credited to that fund has been diverted to other purposes, though it appears on the surface that the school money has really been exhausted. Worldly people would call this "a blind."

Secretary Richardson now wishes to have it believed that he never recommended increased taxation to provide for the wants of the Treasury. It is of very little consequence. Messrs. Garfield, Roberts, and some of the other leading men in the House are auxious to impress the country with the belief that the revenues of the Government will in future be amply sufficient. Very well. If men in responsible positions are willing to take risks, they cannot complain if they be held responsible for the consequences if fortune decides against them. We shall be glad to see expenditures cut down and the revenues increase, but we plainly express our opinion that the amounts to be retrenched are uncertain, and the estimates of the revenue too sanguine to be safe. The appropriations are yet to be made, and the revenues are still to be collected. The period to be covered ends nearly sixteen months hence, on the 30th of June, 1875. One thing, however, is assured-that from now until the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next no "true 'friend of the cause" will draw, or be permitted to draw, any money from the Treasury which is not imperatively needed.

Gen. Butler had the temerity yesterday to attempt a defense of the infamous Sanborn contracts. That he faited utterly was due to the shamelessness of his cause, not to his lack of effrontery. One other person, we believe, has made an essay in this direction; but Mr. Bliss has thus far met with no greater success than Gen. Butler. Whatever may be said of the theory of the bill under which the Sanborn contracts were perfected, it is notorious that that contractor claimed and received one-half of the proceeds of taxes collected by officials appointed and paid to perform that duty. A good sample case is given on the third page of THE TRIBUNE today. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company paid nearly \$100,000 into the Treasury of the United States for taxes, after a delay caused only by the difficulty which the revenue officials found in fixing the various sums due. Sanborn never appeared in the case at all until the Secretary of the Treasury drew the Company's check, when he (Sanborn) received one-half the proceeds. It is only necessary to add that this amazing piece of business was officially approved by Mr. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the United States Treasury.

The call for a public meeting, to give utterance to the universal demand of the business men of New-York for some prompt Congressional action fixing the volume of the currency, should meet with a general response. It is possible that no public meeting of business men here would be able to agree on any positive de laration as to what that volume should be; but all recognize the power of Congress to settle the matter, and the imperative necessity of having it settled at once. Those who want the greenback currency to consist of three hundred and sixty-six millions, those who want it to consist of what is issued now, and those who are anxious for the full four hundred will alike agree in demanding that something be done at once. Till the decision is made, the whole business of the country stands stagnant. Men refuse to trade with movable yard sticks, to buy and sell grain in bushels with adjustable bottoms, whereof no man controls or ever knows the constant changes in the adjustment save Mr. William A. Richardson. Until Congress acts, business is mere gambling. Other financial questions may await fuller discussion; this ought to be settled at once, and the voice of New-York to that end, if fairly collected in such a public meeting as is proposed, would be unanimous and vehement.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The first returns from the New-Hampshire election favor the Democratic and Liberal opposition to the Administration, in a vote probably about the same as last year. The Opposition claim the election of Weston for Governor and a majority in the House of Representatives, and perhaps the Senate. The Administration majority over all for Governor last year was 228; plurality 2,007. The returns so far as received indicate that this is entirely wiped out, and that the Opposition ticket has a small majority in the State. The nomination of McCutchins by the Administration Republicans was considered a very strong one, as it was intended to enlist the sympathies and prejudices of the farmers: but there has been no time since the beginning of the canvass when his supporters have expressed great confidence of his election by the people. The impression has prevailed that the vote would be much lighter than last year, and that there would be no choice of Governor by the people, but that the election would go into the Legislature.

It is probably true that the appointment and confirmation of Simmons affected the Administration vote unfavorably. Pending the action of the Senate upon the appointment, Senator Wadleigh did not hesitate to say that confirmation would defeat the party in New-Hampshire, and the event appears to have verified his prediction. The election has no national significance, except as it expresses the prevalent dissatisfaction with the party in power. Only State officers and Legislature were chosen, and into the choice of these personal and local considerations entered more largely than any questions of national politics. The result, if entirely favorable to the Opposition, can hardly be made the occasion of any great rejoicing.

minder to the Administration than a rebuff.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. SCHULTZ. It is generally admitted that the remarks of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz before the Committee of Ways and Means last Saturday produced a deeper impression than all the arguments of ing which have been brought to the discussion of the pending question. This morning we publish a full stenographic report of Mr. the praise bestowed upon it has not been too strong. It is a clear, dispassionate, convincing presentation of a case which needs no rhetoric to enforce its lessons. Mr. Schultz does not touch upon the constitutional objections to the seizure of books and papers; he does not discuss the demoralizing influence of the moiety system; he does not dwell upon the abuses which inevitably grow out of the employment of informers with enormous contingent emoluments; all these branches of the subject had been treated by other persons. He first gives a minute explanation of the process of entering goods and paying duties, to show that the Government has ample means of ascertaining and collecting its dues, without recourse to violent, inquisitorial, and oppressive regulations, provided only that its officers are reasonably competent and honest. He describes the complications and perplexities of the Revenue laws and the rulings of the Treasury to show that unintentional irregularities, such as must legally forfeit an invoice, are not only easy but practically unavoidable, and that there is not a merchant in New-York with a large foreign connection who could not be ruined if he fell into the Special Agent's hands. He points out how the Government fills the Custom-house with incompetent appraisers and worthless or corrupt clerks, and amerces the merchants to make up for the losses it suffers through its own servants. He then passes on to certain narratives of individual hardship resulting from this shameful system. Told without embellishment or comment, there is a pathos in these stories of which the least impressible reader must be conscious.

When Mr. Jackson S. Schultz shows us the Government of the United States as the enemy and oppressor of the mercantile community, loading it down with impossible requirements, punishing innocent errors with outrageous penalties, exacting unreasonable and burdensome securities, obstructing financial settlements, checking enterprise, driving capital away from the marts of legitimate trade, and instigating patriotic Americans to forswear their country, we are bound to listen with more than ordinary attention. Mr. Schultz is one of our most respectable citzens. He is a man of excellent personal character, of decided bility, and of extensive commercial experience. And he has no personal grievance to warp his judgment. All his prejudices, if he had any, would naturally be in favor of the Government. The principal officers of the New-York Custom-house are his friends. He is counted among the firm supporters of the Administration. His political alliances lead him naturally into close association with the men who are charged with the enforcement of these obnoxious laws, and who share in the proceeds of the fines and penalties. Nothing, therefore, could induce Mr. Schultz to make these statements except a conviction that the real welfare of the Government and the prosperity of our city required personal friendships and party preferences to be set aside for the sake of this great reform. His testimony will be listened to as that of an expert whose knowledge and impartiality are alike beyond question.

THE CLAIM OF LOCALITY.

Already we begin to hear of the claims of locality as influencing the nominations of Congressmen to be elected this year. It is more than any ordinary sagacity can compass to foretell what party or what candidates are to come successfully through the contests just now before as. The most brazen of the quacks who have been hooting at the suggestion of anything wrong with the Republican party now hold their canes to their noses with faces as long as the Médecin Tantpis of the fabulist, and admit that the patient is in evil case. They deny that the disease is organic, however; and pretend to think the attack is an acute one, originating in Butler and complicated by Simmons. Having held all along that Grant was the salvation of the party, they are naturally somewhat embarrassed at being compelled to admit that he is destroying it. But they are generally beginning to admit that all is not well, and that the elections this year are not to be the simple affair they were two years ago, when the organization of the party was unbroken and its command of money absolutely without limit. In the face of these facts, therefore, it is a little surprising to see the old mean pettiness of local politics surviving stronger than ever,-as it would be to see the passengers on a sinking ship quarreling about precedence at the Captain's table. From several districts reports are coming in that the Honorable L. C. Statesman, who has for two terms represented the district composed of Subsidy, Grabbe, and Steele Counties, is about to retire in accordance with a general demand from the last county, which has not had the representative for three terms. No dissatisfaction is expressed with the sitting member. He has worked faithfully for his district. He is not accused of any partiality for his own county. He has lobbied early and late for every scheme which would benefit any portion of his constituency, and has suffered no considerations of justice or the general welfare to stand in the way of his votes where their interests were concerned. But because he has served two terms, and has learned something about public business, about parliamentary practice, the wants of his district, and the means of supplying them, he is called upon to get out of the way and to allow some raw office-seeker from another county to have his share of the glory and profit which comes to the average Congress-

man. This stupid and shameless claim is regarded so much as a matter of course that the poli-ticians who are sacrificed to it do not seem to dare raise their voices against it. They "yield to the wishes of the people," and abdicate as cheerfully as the servile gladiators who distorted their lips into a smile when the reversed thumbs of the amphitheater gave the signal of their death. Their friends go into Convention, acknowledge with what grace they can summon "the just claims of fold Steele," move to make the nomination of old Steele's candidate unanimous, and separate with three hearty cheers for the underdone aspirant who has been successful purely because he was not qualified to serve. The man who perhaps had reached the stage of intelligent discharge of

against the party in power. It is rather a re- of his days in watching for a chance to cut into the game in behalf of "the just claims " of old Subsidy."

The wonder is not that this spirit exists. Meanness and greed are unfortunately too common to excite surprise. But what must cause equal disgust and wonder among all right-thinking people is the counsel and all the stories of personal suffer- fact that this claim is openly and olamorously made without shame or shyness in the press, in the caucus, and even in the convention, and no one is found to say how sordid and Schultz's statement. Our readers will see that how senseless it is. It is probably the most universal vice of our political life, for it infests even the honest people. Mr. Lincoln never entirely freed himself from it, though he was gradually struggling loose from it in the last years of his administration. After he had given Mr. Welles a seat in his Cabinet would not think of another New-England man for a place. Even so late as when Mr. Bates resigned it did not even occur to him to ask who was the best man in the United States for Attorney-General, though he did consider himself bound to appoint the best man he could find in the Border States. It would be hard to imagine an abuse more injurious to the public service than this. It violates the very intention and spirit of the Constitution in providing that members should represent the States, and not particular counties, towns or villages. There is no plausible excuse or justification for it. The only pretense is that justice to the several localities requires rotation, and the only real explanation is that there are always in every subdivision of territory, however minute, one or two small politicians whose selfishness and vanity will not permit them to see another occupying a place which they want for themselves. It should be the duty and pleasure of the voters of a district to suppress these restless nuisances, instead of aiding them by echoing their cry of locality. Of course no man has a prescriptive right to the place he holds. But if he is to be defeated, let it be for one of two reasons -that he is not fit for his seat, or that the district has a better man for it.

> A PRACTICAL STEP TOWARDS REFORM. We are very glad to commend the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford of this State for the position he has lately taken with reference to the distribution of Government patronage in his district. It is courageous and manly. The Commander of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic having made application for assistance in securing employment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard for a comrade, Mr. Woodford makes answer, giving at length his reasons for declining to interfere to secure the employment of any special persons in the Yard as mechanics or laborers, and inclosing copy of a letter he had previously written to the Secretary of the Navy upon the same subject. In his letter to the Secretary he makes the suggestion simply that, all other things being equal, preference should be given to discharged soldiers and sailors in the employment of mechanics and laborers, and there

> he stops. His reasons as given in the answer to the application are, in brief, that if the appointments are political they belong to the County and Ward Committees, who are charged with the responsibility of party management; if they are not political, the officers and foremen of the Yard should have the selection, under and within the general requirements of the old executive and departmental orders, which direct that the preference in all cases should be given to discharged soldiers and sailors who are competent for the required duties. He says very frankly that he does not believe in the custom which has made the Congressman dispenser of this kind of patronage, for the reason that it gives him the power to appoint his own personal adherents, and if occasion arises, to control the primaries and pack the conven-

> tion for his renomination. Mr. Woodford does not say that he disapproves of the custom of permitting Congressmen to dispense patronage in any other cases than those specified; but the reasoning is just as good for the general subject as for this specific case, and we hope he takes the same view of the dispensation of patronage in other cases as in this of the Navy-Yard. The evils of the system are apparent enough to those who are not interested in its perpetuation; but the active politician can rarely be brought to see-or, rather, to confess-the fact. The member of Congress who resists the temptation to use for his own advantage the patronage which a pernicious custom has placed at his disposal deserves high praise. The experience of several years past, and notably of the last two, has taught the people that, however earnestly the Administration party may talk in newspapers, speeches, and platforms about Civil Service Reform. there is no sincerity in their utterances; that but a very small proportion of the representative men of the party are willing to give up the patronage which is reckoned among the most valuable perquisites of official position. At a time when Mr. Butler has stepped so conspicuously to the front of the opposition to Reform and brings such proofs that he has the Administration with him, Mr. Woodford's manly letter has a peculiar significance. Events seem to be pointing to a calling off in the Republican party upon this very question, when those who are sincere and honest in their support of Reform will have an opportunity to array themselves openly and squarely against those who are bold enough now to throw off all disguise and make the issue. Mr. Woodford's letter is very timely, as well

as dignified, manly, and courageous.

A Southern newspaper, in commenting upon the reports of sermons in the newspapers, thinks that laymen will find it much cheaper to take the papers than to pay pew-rents and dress in fashionable church going costume." If the writer imagine that the reporting of sermons will tend to diminish church-going, he is exceedingly mistaken. The tendency, by increasing the taste for pulpit discussions, will be in exactly the other direction. The fact is, the preachers who are the most fully re ported have usually the largest congregations. The advantage of publication is that a man may listen to one sermon and read half a dozen others. In this way he keeps himself informed of the general ourrent of religious discussion. Whatever brings the pulpit into more intimate connection with the people will also help to fill the pews, and to make re ligion what it should be, a week-day matter. We have never heard a popular clergyman complaining of the effect of sermon reporting upon attendance at his church, or complaining at all, except of the narrow space which a newspaper might be compelled

So little is known of modern Greece, we know that TRIBUNE readers will read with interest the report of a lecture which is printed on the tenth page o this issue. The lecturer, the Hon. John M. Francis, spent some years of his life in Greece as United States Minister; and his account of the condition and characteristics of the country deserve the attenFOREIGN NEWS.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION. CONDITIONS OF THE PEACE SETTLEMENT -- AN IN-STALLMENT OF THE PEACE INDEMNITY PAID-PREPARATIONS FOR THE RETURN VOYAGE-SUB-

MISSION OF TRIBUTARY KINGS. LONDON, Wednesday, March 11-5 A. M. The Daily News and Telegraph announce that the King of Ashantoe agrees to pay to Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold; renounces all claim to Adansi, Assin, Denkera, Akim, and Wassaw; withdraws his forces from parts of the coast belonging to or under the proectorate of Great Britain; undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomassie to the Prab River, and to protect merchandise transported over said road; will prohibit human sacrifices, and swears to a perpetual peace with England.

Gen. Wolseley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater im portance, and more likely to be adhered to. A garrison will be maintained by the British at

LONDON, Tuesday, March 10, 1874. A dispatch received at the Colonial Office last night from Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Feb. 16.

RRV8: The King has sent mell,000 ounces of gold, as the first nstallment of the indomnity, with a request for peace. I received his cavey at Fommanah, and sent the treaty Coomassie for the King's signature. An officer from Capt. Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst. unmolested, though his excert consisted of only twenty men. The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22d inst. The slex and woundediare doing well.

Midnight.-Additional dispatches from the Gold Coast report that Gen. Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on Feb. 15.

Three of the six kings tributary to King Koffee ave given in their submission to the British. The supremacy of the Ashantee throne is considered at an end, and the kingdom hopelessly disorganized.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. CHARGES AGAINST M. GAMBETTA TO BE PROSECUTED

BY THE DEPUTIES FROM THE RIGHT. PARIS, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

In the Assembly yesterday M. de Kératry preented a petition in which M. Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed the national defense to political designs. The Deputies of the Right have resolved to demand the immediate consideration of the peti-

PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN CUBA. ACTIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS-THE CAPTAIN

GENERAL'S DESIRE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES-DEATH OF CESPEDES. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- The city has been much excited his week on account of the arrival of volunteers from the surrounding villages. Three hundred of them were sent off on Sunday morning by rail to Batabanó, there to embark on board the steamer Cienfuegos for Manzanillo. On Monday evening about 1,000 were sent from here by the Spanish man-of-war Isabela Catolica, destined for Nuevitas. The volunteers from this city and environs that have so far made their appearance for active duty look very well. All had new uniforms and were armed with Remington rifles. In fact some of them were perfect walking arsenals; bowie knives and pistols were stuck indiscriminately around their bodies. As soon as transportation can be furnished the remainder will be sent off. The Captain-General reviewed all of the volunteers before they were sent to their quarters in the Cabaña fortress, haranguing each company separately. Great enthusiasm prevailed; the streets and wharves were lined with people. Business has been more or less interrupted for the last few days, and for a long time there has not been so much excitement in the city. Volunteers in full marching trim are met everywhere; the one-horse meks about the streets are filled with them ; the little row-boats that ply between Havana and the Cabañas are going and coming incessantly loaded down to the water's edge with votunteers, who are trying their best to spend some of their money, each one of them having received \$100 from the Government as bounty upon their arrival at the barracks. There is not much fear of their desertion, as the money their own regiment pays them for the six months service is deposited in the bank payable to them upon their return, or to their families in case of death in their country's service. Those who come under the head of militia are not so jubilant. They have longer to serve; in fact their term of service will very much depend upon the aspect of the war. All possible means, therefore, are resorted to for escape. Forms have been distributed in every house in the city as a preliminary to the conscription, and in reading those which have been filled up, on would believe that there was not a sound man to be found in Havana among the Spanish and Cuban population. The pay of the militia is only about \$10

per month, and there is no bounty.

On Monday morning the United States steamer Wabash, Admiral Case, arrived, accompanied by the Dispatch and Pinto. The Wabash having fired the customary salutes, the same were returned by the fortress Cabañas and the iron-clad Arapiles. The Admiral, accompanied by his staff, all in full uniform, came ashore, and, accompanied by Consul-General Hall, called on the Captain-General, by whom they were very cordially received. Before taking his leave the Admiral extended an invitation to the Captain-General to visit the ship, and in such hearty and earnest manner that the Captain-General said he could not very well refuse; still it was an unprecedented case; no Captain-General of the Island of Cuba had ever visited a man-of-war of a foreign nation in his official capacity before, and he would beg of the Admiral to give him time for consideration, and would let him know his determination the following day. On Tuesday Gen. Riquelme, the Captain-General's Chief of Staff, went on board the Wabash and informed the Admiral of the acceptance of his invitation. The time fixed for the visit was Wednesday noon.

At about noon Wednesday Captain-General Jovellar, accompanied by Gen. Riqueline, Col. Chesa, and Commander Lafont of his staff, and several of his aids, started from the landing place in his own barge, and was received on board of the Wabash with the same honors the Spanish Government accords to the Colonial Minister, that is, with manned yards, officers in full dress and full guard, the band laying the Spanish National March. The Captain-General was shown the ship through, and he examined everything with great interest. There was an exercise of the large guns, and he was also shown the working of the Gatling gun. The reception was in every sense of the word a perfect success. The ship was in the most perfect order, not a rope being misplaced. The Admiral may well be proud of her. and excused of the vanity, if there was any vanity in it, of showing her off to his distinguished guest. There s no doubt that this visit will have its good results. It will go a great way toward healing the breach ormed between the two nations. Gen. Joyellar is looked up to and respected more in this island than any of his predecessors. This was plainly seen today upon his landing after his visit; nearly every head was uncovered as he walked back to the paiace, passing crowds of people who rushed to catch a climpse of him. None of the three or four former Captain-Generals ever created such an excitement by their movements. Gen. Jovellar evidently favors more friendly policy toward the United States han has hitherto existed. By thus going out of the beaten track of Spanish custom a good example has

been given to the press, which has been so hostile to Americans. The Wabash, Piuto, and Dispatch took their departure yesterday evening, a little after 6 Two private telegrams were received Tuesday vening from Santiago de Cuba. The following are

the translations of them: "To-day was brought here, killed by the San Quintin Battalion, the socalled President Cespedes." "Carlos Manuel Cespedes dead ; seen by me ; interred in Santiago de Caba. Insua." The Diario, in its editorial on the death of Cespedes, says : If Carlos Manuel de Cospedes had died six me

are. Militantes and Laborantes would have deplored his | toxues seres admire the architecture of faile

fore with the deepest feeling, and would have blown the hereical trumpet in order to chant his merits and services, for Oarlon Manuel de Cespedes would have lett this life with the false, tinseled title of President of the Republic of Cuba. But as he died four months after having been ignoralineasly removed, these pour gall and bitterness on the lomb of the one they call " Last Dieta. tor." We have never belonged, nor will we over belong, to the bands of crows which cast themselves on the dead bodies; but still we cannot help saying that Carlos Manuel de Cespedes la responsible, before God and pefore humanity, for all the blood and all the tears that have been shed in this island from the sad 10th October 1868; for all the evils and damages that the Island of Cuba has suffered from the time when the black flag of separation was boasted be must give an account of bu ictions before God. We have no news or details of how he came by his death, but we know that just after his removal he expressed a desire to bave the island, and his successors tried to get a vessel in order to send him to Jamules. As the coasts are perfeetly guarded, he was not able to gut his evasion into execution, and was probably wandering about the moontains with some of the bands, which the Marquis of Santa Lucia left in the Eastern Department. Has the cause of the rebellion lost much with the death of Ceppedes? We think not. Neither do we think it has gained anything. The rebellion has not been prolonged by the prestige or talent of one man: it has been prolonged by circumstances which would be very long to explain, and it must die piecemeal. Ignacio Agramonie was one piece, Bernabé Varona auother, Carlos Mangéi de Cespedes a third. The roboltion must die by force of nutilations, which, after all, is the way to prevent is from resuscitating, like Lazarus; and we have faith that the hour of the death of the rebellion approaches

The war news from the front has been meager this week, although rumors of heavy fighting at Cubitas, near Nuevitas, have been circulating. The Vos gives an account of an encounter between the insurgents under Calixto Garcia and a column of Spanish troops commanded by Col. Esponda, aided by another under command of Lieut.-Col. Dominquez, in which the insurgents were dispersed and were obliged to take refuge in the mountains. The insurgents there attempted to make a stand, but were again dispersed, leaving five dead and several wounded on the field, taking with them, it is supposed, many wounded. They likewise abandoned in their flight five rifles, one mule, and two bags of correspondence. The Spanish loss consiste1 of one officer and ten men wounded and three horses killed. The persecution of the armed bands of insurgents in the neighborhood of Sagua and Santo Domingo bas, as yet, not produced any dacisive result. Several horses have been captured, but no prisoners taken. The pursuers, however, have succeeded in preventing the insurgents from uniting with other bands, as yet; but that there prevails a large discordant element in that jurisdie tion is evident, and it will be no surprise to hear of the torch having been applied to some of the many sugar plantations in that fertile district. The Spanish merchant steamer Niagara sailed yesterday for Nuevitas, having on board 923 mobilized volunteers destined for the seat of war.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. STATEMENT BY CHARLES ORTON-HOW HIS SILENCE

WAS PURCHASED BY THE CLAIMANT. LONDON, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a long statement, signed by Charles Orton, in which the writer confeases that he recognized the Tiehborne claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that silence on his part was bought with £5 paid monthly for a year, and the promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Emile Ollivier will probably be admitted o the French Academy without a public reception. By order of the Spanish Government several

romment Carlists have been expelled from Madrid. It is said that Gen. José Concha is to suc-

eed Jovellar as Captain-General of the Island of Cuba-A special dispatch to The London Standard, from Spain, says that Marshel Serrano and Gen. Dom inguez are at Castro-Urdiales, 25 miles east of Santandon on the Bay of Biscay. They are daily receiving re-terforcements. Don Carlos has ordered slege operations against Irun and Bidassoa.

A dispatch from Fort Garry, dated the 9th A dispatch from Property of March, says the Hudson Bay Company's half yearly packet has arrived, bringing news from all parts of the North-West Territory. The Indians are reported to be generally quiet, though in some places they are suffering from want. Buffalo are plentiful.

PERSONAL

The Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston is conemplating a Europeaa trip for the benefit of his health, Count Waldeck, the painter who has just ttained the great age of 103, resides in Paris, and it

The Hon, Martin I. Townshend is urged by several newspapers as a suitable candidate for the late Judge Hall's seat on the U.S. District Court bench. The late Dr. Godfrey Howitt of Melbourne,

Australia, bequeathed \$5,000 for the establishment of three Natural History scholarships in the university of Reverdy Johnson and Gov. Whyte of Maryand have united with several other prominent citizens

of Baltimore in a request to Prof. Proctor to deliver his astronomical lectures in that city. The invitation has The Right Hon. Russell Gurney was recently offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, in recognition of

his labors in the Washington Claims Commission, but declined a distinction which he deemed incompatible Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, ex-President of the American Science Association, has joined with his wife

in a present of a valuable lot of land in Philadelphia to the Young Woman's Boarding-Home. The present is estimated to be worth about \$10,000. The Rev. W. H. H. Murray surprised his Boston congregation last Sunday by announcing that

the impaired condition of his health made it imperative for him to retire from his pastoral duties from April 1 to October 1 for mental rest. He said that he experienced for him to retire from his passorial that he experienced a shock recently which his physician considered alarming, but he was convinced that a period of rest would restore him to perfect health.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio Senate has declared that no scratching" of tickets shall be legal hereafter, unless It is authoritatively stated in the Ohio news-

papers that Congressman Jewell of that State will resign his seat within a few weeks, in order that he may devote himself entirely to his railroad interests. The Hon. Philadelp Van Trump is spoken of as his proba-

"One of the most distinguished Republicans of Vermont," writes as follows to The Springfield Republican : "You are right; there is to be a new birth. The Republican party has lost its savor, and is to be cast out and trodden under foot. I am ready for the new crystallization, which should begin in Massachusetts. But I fear the old fogies there won't see it. Bring the good men together, and let those who seek only valgar ends by valgar means go with Butler and Grant."

Speaking of the coming campaign in Tentossen The Nashville Banner says : "The taxation question bids fair to be the paramount issue in the coming campaign, and in the weighing of this question hance the fate of parties, indubitably in the balance. Political slate-makers and party managers, and all interested in the methods and manner of shaping the current of opinion to desired expression at the ballot-box, had as well now begin to take the taxation question into their calculations for the future."

After the manner of those advocates of universal peace who will sometimes get to fighting over it, the Anti-Press Society has taken to publishing a newspaper to put down what it bitterly calls "journals." The first number of the first volume of this novel publication has been issued; we have seen it, and though it may seem like trifling with a serious subject, we must confess that we are not at all frightened. The Bulletin of the Anti-Press Society will never crush out journalism in this country so long as it is the size of a grocery circular, and prints on its two diminutive pages nothing but Gen. Be noted speech on the newspapers, in which with characteristic modesty he gave them credit for forty times the ability he possessed. When this new organ waxes older and gains in size, is may possibly gain in influence, but its contents must increase in quantity and improve in quantity before

it can hope to circulate outside of the General's family circle. And, if any one is seriously engaged in this curious business, it may not be amiss to say that one of the most powerful reasons for the unintenance of a free press is the existence of just such men at Butler who ery out against it for the main reason that

that the members of the light is the glench | cholun to indicate but bobilet teaction | duty tetres to brivate fits and besses the tost | that April for all better to tocoice a ward's street are stored quite topical rock;